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EPPING URBAN



EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL

DISTRICTS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1960

INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



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as at 31st December, 1960

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor D.F. Ritchie

Members:

Cllr. Mrs. W. Devonald Cllr. J. Statham

Cllr. G. Temple Cllr. D.S. Walde

Ex-Officio Member : Cllr. L.B. Foskett
Chairman of the Council

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor H.G. Waterman

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor L.P. Davis

Members:

Cllr. E.W. Banks Cllr. P.G. Cane, M.C. Cllr. E.G. Cooke
Cllr. J.H.E. Evans Cllr. Mrs. H.E. Howard Cllr. R.B. Judge
Cllr. E.W. Marsh Cllr. D.O. Moss Cllr. S.A. Payne
Cllr. R.F. Reader Cllr. The Hon. Simon Cllr. J.W. Stevens
Cllr. A.E. Stock Rodney Cllr. F.A. Wheelhouse
Cllr. R. Torrance Cllr. J.R. Woollard,
D.S.M., M.S.M.

Ex-Officio Members:

Cllr. R.J. Padfield, J.P. Chairman of the Council

Cllr. Lt.Col. K.F. May, O.B.E. Vice-Chairman of the Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I. ASH, M.D., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part-time)

A.T.W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (to 1.7.60) L.S. FRY, M.D., D.P.H. (from 1.8.60)

Office:

209, High Street, Epping, Essex.

Telephone:

Epping 2294.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Hawthorn Lodge, 91, High Street, Epping.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

H.J. MEAD, M.A.P.H.I., F.I.A.S., M.R.S.H.
(1) (2) (3)

Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor

G.J. BETHELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.B.I.C.C. (1) (2)

Clerk

MRS. B. CATHERALL

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

209, High Street, Epping.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.S. SHEARS, M.A.P.H.I. (1)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R.A.T. KEMP, M.A.P.H.I. (1) (2) (3)

R.J. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I. (1)

Chief Clerk

T.D. BLYTH

Clerks

MISS G.M. WILLIAMS
MISS V.N.P. KNIGHT
MRS. E. WHITEHOUSE (from 5.9.60)
(Part-time)

- (1) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board
- (2) Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and Other Foods)
 Certificate
- (3) Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Sanitary Institute

To the Chairmen and Members of the Councils of the Epping Urban District and the Epping and Ongar Rural District.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the end of 1960 the Epping and Ongar Rural District completed the first five full calendar years of its existence. During this period the population increased by 2,590 and the statistics of births and deaths, which are an index of the health and welfare of the community, showed a favourable trend and compared well with those for the country as a whole.

The Epping Urban District had a generally satisfactory year from a public health point of view, although the somewhat high incidence of tuberculosis requires watching.

As regards administration, things became rather more difficult when the Rural District Council opposed the transfer of my joint office to Harlow where most of my work is centred. The result of this was that as from the 1st July, instead of working from one office, I had to divide my time between two offices, one in Epping for both Epping Urban District Council and Epping and Ongar Rural District Council, the other in Harlow. However, difficulties arising out of this re-organisation will be overcome in time and the standard of service rendered to the residents of Epping and Epping and Ongar will continue to depend not on the location of my office, but on many other factors, not the least important of which is the support given me by my Councils.

To conclude, I should like to acknowledge the help received throughout the year from the Chief Officers of the two Councils and from various statutory and voluntary organisations who co-operated with me.

I. ASH, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 'A' TEXT

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

According to the Registrar General's estimates, the population of Epping Urban District increased by 300 and that of Epping and Ongar Rural District by 1,000. This brings the total mid-year population of the two districts to 44,360. The increase was due mainly to the influx of new residents rather than to the excess of births over deaths.

Births

The exceptionally high birth rate in the two districts in 1959 was not sustained in 1960. The rate for Epping, adjusted to make allowances for the age and sex structure of the population, was only fractionally higher than the national one, but in the Rural District the corresponding figure, although lower than in the previous year, was still 2.5 per 1,000 higher than that for England and Wales.

Deaths

The crude death rate has slightly increased in the Rural District, but has markedly fallen in Epping. The average age at death was 66.5 years in Epping and 67.9 years in the Rural District.

The infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates in both districts remained lower than those prevailing in the country but, because of the relatively small number of these deaths, their rates fluctuate widely from year to year.

The proportion of deaths due to coronary disease increased further in 1960 (Epping 23.3 per cent - Epping and Ongar 17.1 per cent). The death rate per 1,000 population from this disease was 1.8 in Epping and 1.6 in the Rural District - similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung also increased in both districts and amounted to about 5 per cent of all deaths. One in every 2,500 residents of Epping and the Rural District died of this disease.

COMMENTS ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Epping and the Rural District had another year free of any outbreaks of serious disease. It is particularly noteworthy that there was not a single case of poliomyelitis.

Whilst 1960 was an off-peak year for measles, the number of reported cases of whooping cough greatly increased in both districts compared with the previous year, and the incidence rate per 10,000 population was much higher than in the country as a whole.

There was also a considerable rise in the incidence of dysentery, both in Epping and in the Rural District. Most cases occurred in the 5 - 10 years age group and all were due to Shigella sonnei.

Whenever warranted, the necessary preventive measures, such as exclusion from school or work, were taken to limit the spread of communicable diseases.

Tuberculosis There was an increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis. This was particularly marked in Epping where the incidence rate per 1,000 population was about double the national one. It was during a mass radiography survey in 1954 that it first became evident that there was an undue prevalence of tuberculosis in Epping. A further survey in 1958 also revealed a proportionately high number of cases. The reason for this is not easy to ascertain, but efforts will be made to trace and eliminate any existing pool of infection.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

A number of problem families, most of them residing on the Glen Faba and Riverfields Estates, required a considerable amount of attention. The services of the various welfare organisations concerned were co-ordinated in such a way as to prevent overlapping. However, the dreadful conditions under which some of these families live in Glen Faba and Riverfields are an insurmountable obstacle to any effort of rehabilitation.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Periodic visits to old people in poor health, living alone and not having anybody to look after them continued throughout the year. With the help of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, the homes of two old ladies, both living in the Rural District, were cleansed and masses of accumulated rubbish removed. Unfortunately, all efforts

to keep the two ladies in their own homes were unsuccessful and both had to be removed compulsorily, one to a mental hospital and the other to an old people's home. In Epping, provision had to be made for two old sisters living in a condemned cottage which was in danger of collapsing. One of them, who was in failing health, was admitted to hospital, the other to an old people's home.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF COUNCIL STAFF

All new officers of the two Councils were appointed subject to being medically fit and had to be therefore examined before commencing their duties.

The Council's servants also had to undergo a medical examination after six months service in order to determine their fitness for admission to the superannuation and/or sick pay schemes.

During the year reviewed, 26 persons were examined for the Epping and Ongar Rural District and all were found fit, but in three cases reservations were made as to the type of work for which the persons concerned were suitable. Three workmen examined during the previous year were reexamined. One was found to be unfit and the other two were accepted into the sick pay scheme.

Five persons were examined at the request of the Epping Urban District Council and two of them were unfit.

NEW LEGISLATION

In 1960 several Acts of Parliament having a bearing on public health received Royal Assent and a number of Regulations and Orders made under existing Acts came into force. Only those directly affecting the two districts are listed below.

It will be particularly noted that the Regulations made under the Mental Health Act, 1959, have been omitted despite their obvious importance to all. This is because neither Epping nor the Rural District are Local Health Authorities and have therefore no mental health functions or responsibilities.

Acts

Noise Abatement Act, 1960 Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 Radioactive Substances Act, 1960

Regulations and Orders

The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960
Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960
Registration (Births, Still Births, Deaths and Marriages) Amendment Regulations, 1960
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960
Factories (Fire Certificate Application) Order, 1960

It is not possible in the context of a report such as this to comment on all new legislation, but mention must be made of the Noise Abatement Act which is the first attempt made to come to grips with the ever increasing problem of noise in a modern society. The future will show whether the provisions of this act are adequate to achieve the desired results.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act gives Local Authorities more powers to control caravans both from a planning and public health point of view. The Rural District as well as the caravanners themselves ought to benefit from the provisions of this act.

Mention of other legislation listed above is made in the appropriate sections of the report.

THE HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

The administration of the personal health services has remained the same as in previous years. Epping is within the Forest Health Area and Educational Division

and the Rural District is split between the Forest and Mid-Essex Areas and Divisions. The information for this chapter has been kindly supplied by Dr. F.G. Brown and Dr. J. Miller Wood.

The good health which the population of Epping and the Rural District enjoyed in 1960 was in no small degree due to the health services provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority. The Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Domestic Helps - all played an important part in it.

A weekly ante-natal clinic was held at the Epping Combined Treatment Centre and was well attended. Child welfare clinics were also held there as well as in Abridge, Blackmore, Doddinghurst, Chipping Ongar, High Ongar, Kelvedon, Magdalen Laver, Matching Tye, Moreton, Nazeing, North Weald, Roydon, Sheering, Theydon Bois, Toot Hill and Willingale.

The development of infants is closely supervised in these clinics which also afford the opportunity for much needed health education of the mothers.

A new service introduced during the year and previously provided by various voluntary organisations is chiropody. The first to benefit from it were old people.

Vaccinations and immunications were continued and the response of the public was generally good.

The School Health Service played an important complementary role in the general provision of services under the National Health Service Act, 1946. In the course of routine examinations of children many incipient abnormalities were found long before they could develop into more serious conditions. Particularly important was the introduction in the Ongar area, towards the end of the year, of audiometry. Every child suspected of having defective hearing was properly tested, and if the suspicion was confirmed all necessary measures were taken without delay.

Tuberculosis case finding in infants and B.C.G. vaccinations of older children continued, the latter having had a particularly good response in the Ongar Secondary School. Specialist services were provided for pupils in the Clinics at Epping and Chipping Ongar and

those requiring child guidance were sent to the appropriate centre at either Harlow, Chelmsford or Romford, depending on where the child lived.

The use of pail closets in some of the schools in the Rural District was a continuous hazard to the health of the children, but fortunately there were no outbreaks of intestinal infections.

GENERAL PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

There have been no important changes in the services provided under Parts 11 and 1V of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The General Practitioners' coverage remained adequate throughout the two districts.

St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, continued to cope with all patients, despite increasing demands made on it by the population of Harlow. The excellent co-operation between the staff of the Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham Abbey, where most of the infectious diseases cases were treated, and the Medical Officer of Health was maintained throughout the year. A number of infectious disease beds at that hospital were allocated for other purposes because of the falling demands for them.

The Pathological Laboratory of St. Margaret's Hospital and the Public Health Laboratory Service continued to give valuable assistance in various epidemiological investigations. The former was particularly helpful with the diagnosis of cysticercosis in specimens of meat submitted for examination.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS - INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

1. EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Water

In April, 1960, the Herts and Essex Water Company amalgamated with other neighbouring water undertakings to form the Lee Valley Water Company. It is hoped that this new company possessing considerably greater resources will be able to provide a more efficient service.

Meanwhile, a reply was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the Council's representations about the frequent occurrence of a heavy rusty deposit in the water. The Ministry acknowledged that a problem existed and gave an assurance that the new company would deal with it as soon as possible.

Sewerage

Sewage Works In March, an unsatisfactory report was received of the effluent from the Northern Outfall. The sub-standard quality of this effluent was considered to be due to insufficient treatment in the filter beds. This in turn could have been caused either by a defective sprinkler arm, which was immediately repaired, or the general overloading of the works. The problem was discussed with the engineering consultants who had prepared the scheme for enlarging the works in 1947, and they expressed the view that as a result of the very rapid increase in the size of the district, the works were now overloaded. It was decided, therefore, to arrange for the installation of a Lea Recorder which would give accurate information about the flow into the works.

No unsatisfactory samples were received from the Southern Outfall but on one occasion the comment was made by the analyst that there was an excessive use of bleaching powder. This material is used for disinfecting channels and it has been possible to reduce quantity without diminishing the effectiveness.

Although there was only one occasion when a sewer actually overflowed, this problem was reconsidered during the year, and the engineering consultants were asked to review their proposals with a view to effecting economies. However, they were unable to offer any variation of their original scheme, which was subsequently discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. As a result it was decided to instruct the consultants to proceed with the scheme so that work could commence in the spring of 1962.

In a private house which was affected by surcharging from a main sewer, a non-return valve was fitted and is working satisfactorily.

Public Conveniences

The proposed improvement of the Clarks Lane convenience described in the 1959 Report was carried out during the year under review. There is no doubt that the extension of the wall tiling and the provision of additional light and ventilation have greatly enhanced the internal appearance of the building. Hand washing facilities have also been installed and in view of the constant damage to locks and the high cost of repairs and renewals, one free compartment has been provided in both sections of the two conveniences.

Public Cleansing

The considerable development of the district necessitated the occasional use of the smaller reserve vehicle to ensure a regular weekly collection of refuse. No additional staff was required, and, although there were further changes in drivers, the general standard of vehicle maintenance improved during the year. There was also a revision of the Salvage Bonus Scheme which gave added incentive to the collectors, and resulted in a considerable increase in the quantity of paper collected.

The Harlow tip having been moved further into Sawbridgeworth, arrangements were made for this Urban Council's refuse to be tipped on the Rural Council's site at Bovinger. The actual tipping charge is the same, but it is anticipated that there will be some saving in time due to the shorter journey to and from the tip.

Atmospheric Pollution

No difficulties were experienced either with St. Margaret's Hospital or the cellulose spraying plant which had caused trouble in 1958.

Housing

General

With the completion of the development in Lincolns Field, the whole of the land belonging to the Council on the northern side of the town has now been built on. The Beaconfield and Coronation Hill Estates have provided a very useful link for vehicular traffic from Lindsey Street through St. John's Road to the High Street, whilst pedestrian access is now available through Buttercross

Lane and the Homefield Estate. Preparations were in hand for a further housing development using part of the allotment site between Sunnyside Road and Centre Drive.

Originally it was intended to build accommodation for old people on a portion of this land but as planning permission had been refused by the County Council, negotiations were started for sites elsewhere near the centre of the town. The conditions under which the Trustees of the Pelly Estate are prepared to make available to the Council land and money for the erection of old peoples' accommodation are still being considered.

In March the Minister of Housing and Local Government wrote to Local Authorities reminding them that the first Five Year Clearance Area Programme was due for completion by December, 1960, and asking that those Authorities who had completed their programmes or expected to do so by that time, should make a final check to ensure that either the area contained no more unfit houses requiring action, or to submit proposals for dealing with any such houses that might still be found. This instruction tends to oversimplify the problem because slum clearance must be a continuing process in all districts. Inevitably as houses grow older they qualify for clearance area treatment. Moreover, any realistic demolition programme must depend upon the ability of the Authority to rehouse the displaced tenants. A review of the Epping programme showed that of the 97 properties included in the original scheme 78 have been demolished or closed, ll were the subject of undertakings to re-condition, and there was every indication that the remainder would be dealt with before the end of the year. There were, in fact, only two tenants awaiting new accommodation. Both were aged persons requiring dwellings near the centre of the town and they were occupying houses not included in the original programme. In view of the near completion of this programme and the possibility of the tenants concerned being rehoused, six additional units were ear-marked for slum clearance.

Consideration was also given to the acquisition by the Council of a number of houses which, although substandard, were not bad enough to be demolished. For financial reasons the scheme was not proceeded with, but efforts were made to persuade the owners concerned to take advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes. There was, in fact, an increase in the number of applications for both Discretionary and Standard Grants, but most of them concerned owner-occupied rather than tenanted houses.

Certificate of Disrepair

It seems to be the general experience of all Local Authorities that the Rent Act of 1957 continues to be largely ignored by both tenants and landlords. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during 1960.

Inspection of Food

Regular inspections of food establishments were made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and the general standard remained very satisfactory. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of food condemned, this arising principally from one large consignment of fresh meat imported into the district for manufacturing purposes and found on arrival to be unsatisfactory.

Three complaints were received from members of the public but in every case the circumstances, coupled with the lack of evidence available, did not justify legal proceedings. In one case, food which was intended for animal consumption had been sold without being clearly marked, whilst in another, ham bought before the weekend was unsatisfactory when required for consumption some time later. The third case was of a flour beetle found in a packet of Baby Rice. Strong representations were made to all the traders concerned.

Rodent Control

This work continued to be carried out by the Council's part-time Rodent Operative and although there has been a slight increase in the number of premises which had to be visited, it is not considered that there is any evidence of greatly increased infestation.

Factories Act

No new factories were erected during the year. Routine inspections were carried out as before.

II. EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Water

There are a number of parishes in the south-eastern part of the district which suffer from a persistent shortage of water, particularly during the summer months, but it is hoped that when the new reservoir at Navestock Side and its associated mains are completed in the summer of 1961, this position will be largely remedied.

Apart from the foregoing observations, the water supply of the area has been adequate as regards quality and quantity.

Samples of raw and treated water submitted for bacteriological examination by the Company and by the Council's staff gave satisfactory results.

Of the eight samples of well-water examined during the year, five proved to be unsatisfactory. In two cases, the premises concerned were subsequently connected to the mains, but this solution was not possible in the other three cases. Proposals for water-main extensions to serve these properties have been submitted to the Council.

Sewerage

Sewerage and sewage disposal are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, and the following information has been provided by him:

New Major Schemes

Satisfactory progress was made on the major sewerage schemes undertaken by the Council and the table below shows the position at the end of the year.

Scheme	Cost	Est. Length	Pipes Laid Present Position
Fyfield and Willingale	£41,354	3 miles	Completed
Blackmore & Dodding- hurst - Part II	£67 , 148	5.1 miles	6.1 miles
Stapleford Abbotts	£44,936	4.7 miles	4.1 miles

Scheme	Cost	Est. Length	Pipes Laid Present Position
Matching/Abbess and Beauchamp Roding	£41,364	3.4 miles	2 miles
Moreton	£36,000 (Approx.)	2 miles	Tenders invited. Provision has been made in designing the works at Moreton to allow for the later connection of Tilegate Green.
Kelvedon Hatch		-	Preliminary surveying and levelling works being carried out.

Expenditure during the year on capital sewerage schemes was about £81,000, bringing the total to date since the beginning of the present programme to £284,000.

New Small Works In connexion with the modernisation programme of Council houses, small works have been installed at Church Lane and Romford Road, Stapleford Abbotts.

Work was in progress to serve similar housing sites at Greensted, Navestock Heath, Navestock Side, Walls Green, Chivers Square and Berners Roothing, and Ministerial approval was awaited for Norton Mandeville.

Private Sewers During the year 1960 no new private sewers were taken over, but negotiations were nearly completed for the adoption of the main sewers on the Castle and Bowes Estates at Chipping Ongar.

Routine

There are eleven major disposal works in the district, viz. at Abridge, Abbess Roding, Doddinghurst, Epping Green, Matching Tye, Nazeing, North Weald, Stanford Rivers, Roydon, Theydon Bois and Willingale. These serve part or all of sixteen parishes. Sewers at Sheering and Stapleford Abbotts are drained into works of other Local Authorities.

There are thirteen minor disposal works in eleven parishes in addition to the small plants serving only Council houses.

The cost of maintaining the sewerage and sewage disposal services during the year was £46,500, of which £25,200 was for loan charges on money required for the new schemes.

The Council anticipate that continued progress of their five year sewerage programme will encourage property owners to take advantage of the Government Improvement Grants and of the Council's mortgage facilities. It is expected that by the end of 1965 sewers will be available to most properties.

Cesspools and Pail Closets If these plans are realized, the weekly pail closet emptying service will be discontinued because all properties will either be connected to sewers or will be drained into cesspools. The Council will empty the latter once a year free of charge.

Public Conveniences The public convenience at Ongar was opened in July, 1960, and is available for use day and night.

Work was far advanced on the public convenience at Theydon Bois which was expected to be completed in the spring of 1961.

In Abridge, continued use was made of the toilets attached to the Blue Boar public house by arrangement with the owners. At the same time, however, plans were being made for the erection of a public convenience on a suitable site.

Public Cleansing

This service is also administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. In twelve parishes which have over 8,200 dwellings, refuse is collected weekly by means of four Dennis Paxit vehicles and in the remaining nineteen parishes with some 3,000 dwellings, this is done fortnightly using side-loaders.

It has been the Council's policy to replace the older, smaller side-loaders with Paxits of a far greater carrying capacity, and this has resulted in greater efficiency.

Over the past five years, the public cleansing service managed to cope with an increasing bulk of refuse coming from many new houses in the district without material

addition to the cost. Through greater efficiency it was even possible to provide a more frequent collection from many dwellings.

There are two refuse tips in the district. At the larger one in Bovinger, work was commenced at the end of March, 1960, and it is hoped that tipping will continue there for a period of fifteen years. This tip has been made available for use to the Epping Urban District Council who deposit an average of 15-20 loads weekly.

The other smaller tip at Theydon Bois is used by the vehicle serving only that particular area.

At the end of the year, consideration was given to the purchase of larger types of earth and refuse moving vehicles.

Salvage

For a number of years the Council has operated a salvage collection scheme and at present revenue from this source is running at about £3,000 per annum. Both the Council and the workmen, for whom there is incentive payment, profit from this scheme. The amount of waste paper collected during the year 1960 was just over 371 tons.

Atmospheric Pollution

The following apparatus was maintained:-

- l daily instrument sited at the Council Offices
- 3 lead peroxide candles at Fyfield, High Ongar and Roydon
- l deposit gauge at Epping Upland

Assessment of shade values by reflectometer readings was again carried out by the Hornchurch Urban District Council.

The plan for a new nation-wide survey was discussed and approved by the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution at their meeting on 14th November, 1960. The present scheme of measurement of pollution will be streamlined and confined to about 100 towns. This will give a better picture of the problem and will help to assess progress towards cleaner air.

Housing

Slum Clearance

Phase 1 of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme comprising 146 houses was successfully concluded during the year and further proposals relating to another 60 dwellings were submitted to the Minister in May, 1960.

Formalities under the Housing Act were completed in respect of 38 dwellings.

In the case of three houses, Demolition Orders were revoked after satisfactory improvements and repairs had been carried out in accordance with approved schedules.

Improvement Grants

Despite the wide publicity given to the grant schemes and the generous interpretation of the complicated provisions of the Acts by this Authority, the response continues to be disappointing, particularly in relation to the Discretionary Grant scheme.

The number of applications received for Standard Grants was also surprisingly low, especially since the laying of new sewers has enabled properties to be provided with those amenities for which grant aid is available. Although such grants can be claimed as of right, under present legislation an owner cannot be compelled to provide standard improvements. Therefore, it would help if Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, which defines the standard of fitness, were suitably amended.

Movable Dwellings

"The modern caravan ... has come to stay - There is nothing in the slightest degree disreputable about living in a caravan - We have to accept that caravans are a way of life and of holiday-making". These, according to official reports, were the sentiments expressed in Parliament during the passage of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. They clearly indicate that the attitude towards caravans in general must be changed to some extent.

The Act, which became operative on 29th August, 1960, considerably strengthened the law so that it is possible to look forward to the raising of the sanitary and aesthetic standards of those sites which are permitted to continue.

During the year under review, five site licences were issued, as follows:-

Licence No.	No. of Caravans authorised	Type of Site
1	1	Temporary to 31.10.61.
2	60	Permanent residential
3	60	Seasonal - temporary to 31.10.63.
4	1	Residential - temporary to 6.12.65.
5	1	Residential - temporary to 6.12.65.

Glen Faba and Riverfields Estates Agreement in detail on the way to solve the problem was reached between the Rural District Council, the County Council and the various interested parties on the estates. Some progress was made by the purchase of several plots of land which thus will no longer be available to squatters.

Food

General

During the year under review, 627 inspections were carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957, recently consolidated by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Although much more health education will be necessary, there is evidence in this Rural District of improvement in food hygiene. The keeping under cover of cooked meats, cream cakes, pies, etc., is getting to be the usual practice in most shops and the volume and diversity of pre-packed foods is increasing.

Further amendments to the Regulations could, with advantage, be made, particularly with reference to the protection of open food and the provision of sinks and wash-hand basins with hot and cold water in mobile food shops.

Registration of Premises There were 152 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and 18 for the preparation of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Twenty-five samples of ice-cream and ten ice lollies were submitted for the prescribed tests. In the case of a Grade III sample of ice-cream and an unsatisfactory

lolly sample, the results were communicated to the authority in whose district these products were manufactured. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Hawkers of Food

There were nine persons registered as hawkers of food under the provisions of Section 103 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958
Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959
Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Seven licensed slaughterhouses were on the register on the 31st December, 1959, and applications for subsequent renewal were received from only three of them. The other licence holders were presumably unwilling to incur the quite considerable expenditure necessary to bring their premises to the minimum standards laid down in the Regulations, part of which came into force on the 1st January, 1959.

Despite the reduction in the number of slaughterhouses, the Council, in its report to the Minister dated 29th July, 1960, expressed the opinion that all the present slaughtering requirements are met by the three existing slaughterhouses.

Meat Inspection

Because there were fewer slaughterhouses in the district, only 3,554 carcases were inspected compared with 9,134 in the previous year. This reduction was almost entirely at the expense of sheep and lambs killed (6,082 in 1959 - 601 in 1960), and as these require a less detailed examination than cattle, calves and pigs, the amount of work spent on meat inspection did not materially decrease.

Animal Health

It is most satisfying to report that there were no bovine carcases found to have tubercular lesions, and, although the majority of cattle slaughtered was 'prime', this significant result bears witness to the success attending the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, through its Animal Health Division,

to eradicate this disease from our herds. There were five cases of cysticercosis and it is known that the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations are concerned about the problem of cysticercus bovis and the financial losses it causes. The use of sewage as fertiliser on land on which cattle graze must certainly increase the chances of parasite ova being ingested by the cattle, and this undesirable practice should therefore be discouraged.

Meat Transport and Handling

Meat from London's Central Markets is carried by transport contractors who have complied with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, knowing that a check is maintained on their vehicles in this area.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There were 27 slaughtermen on the Council's register, which is subject to annual renewal. In no case has there been any misdemeanour with regard to humane treatment and slaughter.

Rodent Control

The farm contract service, which the Council took over on the 1st September, 1958, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was discontinued on the 31st March because of lack of support.

The services of one Rodent Operative were, however, retained, and private domestic premises continued to be dealt with free of charge.

The refuse disposal sites are regularly visited and treated as and when necessary, and the infestation of the sewerage system showed comparative improvement over preceding years.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Of the 151 operative licences, 34 are in respect of garages or premises where petrol is sold to the public; the remainder concern private installations, the majority of which are sited on farms.

The ullage test was applied in respect of 31 underground tanks which had been installed for 20 years or more.

Inspection of Factories

No serious contraventions of the relevant Acts were observed and factory owners were generally co-operative. The visits to premises listed in part three of the first table on page 58 were in respect of sanitary conveniences on building sites

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, the functions of the District Council which relate to means of escape from fire were, on the 1st December, 1960, taken over by the Fire Authority, viz. the Essex County Council. Up to that date, eleven visits were made for the purpose of ascertaining the adequacy of means of escape from fire.

SECTION 'B' - STATISTICS

(Figures in brackets refer to 1959)

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

General Data

Area (in acres)	1,488	(1,488)
Number of houses (mid-year)	2,873	(2,843)
Number of houses per acre (average)	1.4	(1.9)
Number of persons per acre (average)	6.2	(6.2)
Number of persons per house (average)	3.3	(3.2)
Ratable value (mid-year)		(£128,670)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1960/61)		
The rate in the pound (financial year 1960/61)	20/0d	(18/8d)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year		
estimate)	9,490	(9,190)
Increase over the previous year	300	(320)
Proportion of increase due to excess of births over		
deaths	115	(101)
Proportion of increase due to immigration	185	(219)

(a) Live Births

Legitimate Illegitimate	100	(95)	83	(98)
	3	(4)	2	(-)
Total	103	(99)	 85	(98)

Crude rate	per	1,000	population	19.8	(21.4)
Adjusted rate	tt	11	11	17.8	(19.3)
England & Wales	11	11	11	17.1	(16.5)

(c) Still Births

(d) Total Births (live and still)

Legitimate Illegitimate	102	(96) (4)	83 2	(99) (-)
Total	105	(100)	85	(99)

(a) All Ages Crude rate per 1,000 population Adjusted rate " " " " England & Wales " " "	7.7 7.9 11.5	(10.4)
(b) Infants under 1 year of age		
(i) Legitimate 2 (1)		1 (1)
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births " " England & Wales	16.4 *	(10.4) (22.0)
(ii) Illegitimate - (-)		- (-)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births " " England & Wales	- *	(27.0)
(iii) Total Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births " England & Wales	16.0 21.9	(10.1) (22.2)
(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)		
(i) Legitimate 1 (-) (ii) Illegitimate - (-)		1 (1)
Total1 ()		1 (1)
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births " " England & Wales	10.6 15.6	(5.1) (15.8)

^{*} Figures not available.

(d.)	Early Neonatal Deaths (infants	3	
	under 1 week of age)		
	(i) Legitimate	٦	
	(ii) Tillesitimete	-	

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births 10.6 (5.1) " " England & Wales 13.4 (13.3)

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 live and still births) 21.1 (15.1) " England & Wales 32.9 (34.2)

(f) Maternal Deaths (including abortion) - (-)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births - (-)
" " England & Wales 0.4 (0.4)

Caus	ses of Death	M	ale	Fer	male	T	otal
All	causes	39	(45)	34	(51)	7 3	(96)
					(- /		,
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(-)	_	(-)	1	(-)
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
4.	Diphtheria	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
5.	Whooping cough	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	(-)		(-)	-	(-)
8.	Measles	-	(-)	· -	(-)	-	(-)
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	(-)	." .	(1)		(1)
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	(-)	. 2	(1)	5	(1)
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(2)	-	(-)	4	(2)
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	(-)	1	(-)	1	(-)
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	(-)	-	2	_	(2)
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	4	(1)	3	(1)	7	(2)
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
16.	Diabetes	1	(-)	1	(-)	2	(-)
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	(4)	7	(9)	8	(13)
18.	Coronary disease, angina	12	(12)	5	(8)	17	(20)
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
20.	Other heart disease	1	(6)	4	(10)	5 3 1	(16)
21.	Other circulatory disease	1	(-)	2	(3)	3	(3)
22.	Influenza	1	(1)	-	(-)		(1)
23:	Pneumonia	1	(8)	1	(2)	2	(10)
24.	Bronchitis	2	(3)	1	(2)	3	(5)
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	(2)	-	(-)	-	(2)
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
27.	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	(1)	-	(-)	-	(1)
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	(-)	_	(-)	1	(-)
30.	Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	_	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
31.	Congenital malformations	1	(-)	1	(1)	2	(1)
32.	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	2	(1)	6	7	8	(8)
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	(1)	-	(-)	1	(1)
34.	All other accidents	1	(1)	-	(1)	1	(2)
35.	Suicides	1	(2)	-	(2)	1	(4)
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)

(ommunicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)

Scarlet fever
Whooping cough
Poliomyelitis-paralytic
non-paralytic
Measles
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Meningococcal infection
Acute pneumonia
Paratyphoid
Erysipelas
Food poisoning
Infective hepatitis

Puerperal pyrexia

Notifications according to age groups											Incidence rate per			
0-		2-	; 3 -	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un- known	Total	Epping	England and Wales
- configuration	· —	- 	1	2	8	2	· —	1	_	_	· –	14	14.7	7.9
-	2	3	10	5	10	2		2	_	_	-	34	35.8	10.5
-		_	-	ļ -	_	-	· —	_	_		, -	_	0	0.06
_	(1	a clinica de a medicació elé-		1	_	<u> </u>	-	_	_	1	_	0	0.03
	_	-	1	_)	_	-	-	_	-	1 -	1	1.0	34.8
_	_	i	_	-			; -	_	_	_	-	_	0	0.01
1	3	3	3	1	8	1	6	5	_	2	1 ;	34	35.8	9.4
_	-	-	_	_	-	· -	_	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		<u></u>	0	0.1
-	; _		-	_	_	-	_	-		_		_	0	3.2
-	_	_	_		_) · ·	-	••		_		4 40	0	0.05
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_	-	-)	Ī -	-	_	-	1	-		-]	1.0	*

^{*} Figures not available



Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary				Total		
		M.	F	o]	M.		F.		
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.60	43	(42)	36	(36)	5	(5)	3	(3)	87	(86)
Number of cases added to the register during 1960:-										
New cases	4	(1) (1)	4 -	(-) (3)	1 -	(-) (1)	- -	(-)	9	(1) (5)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1960:-										
* Deaths Outward transfers Patients cured Diagnosis amended	2 3 -	(1) (-) (-)	1 1 1	(1) (1) (1) (-)		(-) (-) (1)	-	{ - } { - } { - } { - }	3 4 1 -	(2) (1) (1) (1)
Number of patients remaining on the register at 31.12.60	43	(43)	37	(36)	6	(5)	3	(3)	89	(87)
Incidence rate of new cases	per	1,000	popu ''' E	lation ngland	and	Wales		0.9	(0	.1)

^{*} Two deaths were from causes other than tuberculosis.

County Council Health Services

Ante-Natal Clinics						
(a) Ante-natal attendances (b) Post-natal attendances	528 -	(503) (-)				
Child Welfare Clinics						
Attendances - under 1 year 1 - 5 years	1,628 416	(1,616) (593)				
Women's Welfare Clinics						
Attendances	92	(97)				
Midwifery and Home Nursing						
Number of cases attended by midwives:-						
(a) as midwives (b) as maternity nurses	79 3	(57) (2)				
Number of visits paid by home nurses	3,892	(3,391)				
Health Visiting						
Number of visits made	1,394	(1,633)				

Immunizations (Other than B.C.G.) (178) (45) Smallpox 147 Revaccinations 26 Diphtheria 241 (220)Booster doses..... 144 64 (118)Whooping cough Booster doses (1,704)526 Poliomyelitis (1,616)Third injections 936 B.C.G. Vaccination Number to whom offered 206 (112)Number given Mantoux (skin) test after parents' consent obtained (77)120 (68.7)Percentage 58.3 Number who gave a positive reaction 6 9) to skin test

Number vaccinated with B.C.G.

(53)

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Sickness Benefit Claims

Table showing the monthly number of new claims submitted to the Epping Office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance

Month		Claims
January	206	(185)
February	216	(405)
March	239	(265)
April	173	(159)
May	214	(120)
June	126	(128)
July	134	(118)
August	141	(118)
September	156	(146)
October	173	(140)
November	246	(190)
December	163	(189)

Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections

Sewage Works

Samples were taken as follows:-

Northern Outfall - by the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board

Month	Result
January	Satisfactory
March	Unsatisfactory
September	Satisfactory
November	Satisfactory

Southern Outfall - by the Essex River Board

Month	Result
March	Satisfactory
June	Satisfactory
July	Satisfactory
September	Satisfactory
December	Satisfactory

Housing

General

Total number of occupied houses as at 31.12.60. New ouses erected by Epping Urban District Council New houses erected by private enterprise	2903 14 33
Repairs	
Inspections carried out Re-inspections carried out Intimation notices served Statutory notices served	86 141 20 Nil
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 Improvement Grants	
(a) Discretionary	
Applications considered and approved	22
(b) Standard	
Applications considered and approved	7
Clearance Area Programme	
Families rehoused Properties left empty on undertaking from owners	6 7
Rent Act, 1957	
Number of applications for certificates of disrepair Number of certificates issued	Nil Nil

Food

Type and number of shops and other food premises in the district - number of inspections carried out

	Number of Premises	Number of Inspections
Grocery and provisions Confectioners Canteens Greengrocers Licensed premises Restaurants and cafés Bakers and confectioners Fish shops Butchers	18 9 9 4 15 10 3 4 6	16 3 5 2 12 8 2 4 5
Premises registered under Section and Drugs Act, 1955	16 of the Food	
Sale of ice cream Fried fish shops Preparation and sale of preserved	meats	14 2 2

Dairies

Four premises in the district were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

•		lbs.	ozs.
Tinned meat		68	12
Fresh fish	*****	42	_
Tinned fruit		70	_
Miscellaneous		232	2
	,		
	Total:	412	14

Factories

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

(a) Inspections

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No. on Register	Inspections		Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2		-
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	16	1	_
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding outworkers' premises)	7	3	-	-
Total	43	21	1	-

(b) <u>Outworkers</u>

Twenty-eight outworkers were on the register at 31st December, 1960, and were engaged mainly on work in connexion with wearing apparel.

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

General Data

.

Area (in acres).	76,007	(76,007)
Number of houses (mid-year)	11,361	(11,122)
Number of houses per acre (average)	0.1	(0.1)
Number of persons per acre (average)	0.5	(0.4)
Number of persons per house (average)	3.1	(3.0)
Ratable value (mid-year)	£390,129	(£378,649)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1960/61)	£1,637	(£1,565)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1960/61)	18/10d	(18/4d)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year		
estimate)	34,870	(33,870)
Increase over the previous year	1,000	(20)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	362	(401)
Proportion of increase due to immigration	638	(-421)

(a) Live Births

Legitimate Illegitimate	363 12	(353) (8)	301 8	(329) (13)
			-	
Total	375	(361)	309	(342)

Crude rate	per	1,000	population		(20.7)
Adjusted rate	11	11	11	19.6	(20.7)
England & Wales				17.1	(20.7) (16.5)

(c) Still Births

(d) Total Births (live and still)

LegitimateIllegitimate	371 12	(356)	303 8	(332) (13)
Total	383	(364)	311	(345)

(a) All Ages 164 (163)	. , ,]	158 (139)
Crude rate per 1,000 population Adjusted rate " " " England & Wales " " "	9.2 10.1 11.5	(8.9) (9.7) (11.6)
(b) Infants under 1 year of age		
(i) Legitimate 7 (3)		- (4)
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births "" England & Wales	10.5 *	(10.3) (22.0)
(ii) Illegitimate (-)		- (-)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate births " England & Wales	- *,	(-) (27.0)
(iii) Total Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births " " England & Wales	10.2	(10.3) (22.2)
(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)		
(i) Legitimate 6 (2) (ii) Illegitimate - (-)		- (2) - (-)
Total6 (2)		_ (_2)
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births " " England & Wales	8.8 15.6	(5.7) (15.8)

^{*} Figures not available

Deaths	cont'd.)	M.				F	•
· .	· ·						
(d) <u>E</u>	Carly Neonatal Deaths (infants under 1 week of age)						
(i) Legitimate ii) Illegitimate	6 -	(2) -)		-	(2)
	Total	6	(2)		-	(2)
- 1	neonatal mortality rate per 1, pirths "England & Wales			······································	8.8	(5)	•7) •3)
a	Perinatal Mortality (still birtand deaths under 1 week combine per 1,000 live and still births " England & Wales	d,			23.1 32.9	(14	.1) .2)
(f) <u>M</u>	Maternal Deaths (including abor	tion	1)			-	(-)
	Maternal mortality rate per 1,0 and still births			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 0.4	(0.	-) .4)

Causes	of Death	<u>M</u>	ale	Fer	male	Total
All car	uses	164	(163)	158	(139)	322 (302)
1. The second of	uberculosis, respiratory uberculosis, other yphilitic disease iphtheria hooping cough eningococcal infections cute poliomyelitis easles ther infective & parasitic diseases alignant neoplasm, stomach alignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus alignant neoplasm, breast alignant neoplasm, uterus ther malignant & lymphatic neoplasms eukaemia, aleukaemia iabetes ascular lesions of nervous system oronary disease, angina ypertension with heart disease ther circulatory disease ther circulatory disease nfluenza neumonia ronchitis ther diseases of respiratory system lcer of stomach and duodenum astritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ephritis and nephrosis yperplasia of prostate regnancy, child-birth, abortion ongenital malformations ther defined and ill-defined diseases otor vehicle accidents	104 - 1 	(10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (11) (11	1 3 5 6 4 23 1 2 19 22 6 20 6 - 14 1 1 1 2 15 1	(-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (-)	- (1) 1 (-) - (-) - (-) - (-) 1 (10) 16 (13) 6 (13) 3 (1) 41 (42) 55 (51) 7 (2) 39 (32) 10 (15) - (2) 20 (16) 11 (16) 3 (3) 1 (1) - (3) - (3) 32 (27) 8 (3)
35. S	ll other accidentsuicidesomicide and operations of war	7 - -	(3) (2) (-)	3 2 -	(1)	10 (4) 2 (2) - (-)



Communicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)

Scarlet fever

Whooping cough

Poliomyelitis-paralytic

non-paralytic

Measles

Diphtheria

Dysentery

Meningococcal infection

Acute pneumonia

Paratyphoid

Erysipelas

Food poisoning

Infective hepatitis

Puerperal pyrexia

Notifications according to age groups													e rate per opulation	
0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un- known	Total	Epping & Ongar	England and Wales
-	-	2	1	1	6	4	_	1	-	_	-	15	4.3	7.9
3	6	4	5	10	36	7	1	3	-	_	-	75	21.5	10.5
_	-	_	-	_	-	_	-		_	_	-	-	0	0.06
-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-		-	-	_	_	0	0.03
3	3	5	8	3	74	2	1	-	-	-		99	28.4	34.8
_	_	_	-	÷	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	0	0.01
5	8	12	6	9	47	10	3	19	3	_	2	124	35.6	9.4
_	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	0	0.1
1	_	_		-	-	-		-		_	-	1	0.3	3.2
-	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	0	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	_	0	0.07
-	2	-		-	-	_	1	1	1	_		5	1.4	1.7
-		-		-	_	1	-	2	-	_	-	3	0.9	*
_	-	-	-	**	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	0	*

^{*} Figures not available

Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary				\bar{M}	on-Pul	To	tal		
		M.	F	•		M.		F.		
Number of cases on the register at 1.1.60.	84	(73)	69	(63)	19	(18)	16	(13)	188	(167)
Number of cases added to the register during 1960:-										
New cases Inward transfers	10 10	(3) (13)	6 12	(3) (5)	-	(-) · (1)	-	(1) (2)	16 22	(7) (21)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1960:-										
Deaths Outward transfers Patients cured Diagnosis amended	4 -	(1) (2) (2) (-)	- 1 1	(-) (2) (-) (-)	-	(-) (-) (-)	-	(-) (-) (-)	- 5 1 -	(1) (4) (2) (-)
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.60	100	(84)	85	(69)	19	(19)	16	(16)	220	(188)
Incidence rate of new cases	per	1,000	popu	lation Englan	nd ar	nd Wale	es	0.5	(0	·2) ·7)

County Council Health Services

Ante-natal Clinics		
(a) Ante-natal attendances (b) Post-natal attendances	Nil Nil	(Nil) (Nil)
Child Welfare Clinics		
Attendances - under 1 year 1 - 5 years	4,929 3,107	(4,567) (3,257)
Women's Welfare Clinics		
Attendances	Nil	(Nil)
Midwifery and Home Nursing		
Number of cases attended by midwives:-		
(a) as midwives (b) as maternity nurses	167 130	(231) (107)
Number of visits paid by home nurses	11,632	(12,827)
Health Visiting		
Number of visits made	6,061	(7,998)

Immunizations (other than B.C.G.)

Smallpox Revaccinations	402 62	(389)
Diphtheria Booster doses	628 329	(446) (183)
Whooping cough Booster doses	145 2	(234) (11)
Poliomyelitis Third injections	1,816 3,854	(8,975) (5,014)
B.C.G. Vaccination		
Number to whom offered	155	(60)
Number given Mantoux (skin) test after parents! consent obtained	147	(46)
Percentage:	94.8	(76.66)
Number who gave a positive reaction to skin test	10	(5)
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	137	(41)

Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections

Water

Extensions of mains carried out in 1960:-

Parish	Main	s Extensi	ions (Len	gth in j	vards)
	3"	4"	6"	9"	12"
Blackmore	120	-	-	-	-
Doddinghurst	93	293	8	12111	-
Fyfield	-	191	-	-	-
High Ongar (Marden Ash)	173	250	-	-	-
Kelvedon Hatch	13	-	400	941	281
Lambourne	138	319	-	-	-
Nazeing	156	309	-	-	-
North Weald	-	265	-	-	-
Roydon	-	-	901	-	-
Sheering	11	-	28	-	3867
Stanford Rivers	5	-	128	-	-
Theydon Bois	3	-	109	-	-
-	712	1627	1574	941	4148

Connexions

Number of Dwelling Houses and Number of Population Supplied from Public Water Mains

(Figures are approximate)

<u>Parish</u>	Direct to House	Popula- tion Served	By Stand Pipe	Popula- tion Served
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding Blackmore Bobbingworth Chipping Ongar Doddinghurst Epping Upland Fyfield Greensted High Laver High Ongar Kelvedon Lambourne Little Laver Magdalen Laver Matching Moreton Navestock Nazeing North Weald Norton Mandeville Roydon Sheering Shelley Stanford Rivers Stapleford Abbotts Stapleford Tawney Stondon Massey Theydon Bois Theydon Garnon Theydon Mount Willingale	455 96 527 575 218 131 233 85 573 158 524 26 87 236 97 114 1188 1235 42 674 458 647 180 225 117 1249 66 49	441 1411 288 1634 1708 654 380 696 247 1776 474 1664 75 252 684 299 351 3683 3828 122 2089 1438 2070 554 693 105 360 3871 191 147 318	17 25 17 1 7 35 20 2 4 1 2 8 8 4 4 4 26 3 2 7 49 9 1 2 3	52 61 64 320 98 62 612 - 36 25 12 - 82 96 21 154 - 28 3 - 6 71
Totals:	10553	32503	252	776

Housing

General

Number of houses as at 31.12.60. " " completed by Local Authority	11,625
" " completed by private enterprise	54 · 257
Number of housing inspections	349
" " intimation notices served	75
" statutory notices served	11
" housing defects remedied	87
Housing Act, 1957	0,
Houses demolished	13
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	10
Closing orders made	. 7
Houses in clearance areas confirmed during the year	-
Houses in confirmed clearance areas awaiting demolition	22
Demolition orders made	21
Undertakings cancelled and demolition orders revoked	3
Housing (Financial Provisions). Act, 1958	
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	
Improvement Grants	
Applications approved - discretionary grants	39
" - standard grants	88
9	
Rent Act, 1957	
1010 100, 1))	
Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	5 5
" certificates of disrepair issued	5
" certificates of disrepair cancelled	-
" " undertakings received from landlord	-

Food

Type and number of shops and other food premises in the district

Grocers, provisions and general stores Restaurants and cafés	
Bakers	
Greengrocers	10
Fishmongers	4
Butchers	20
Dairies	6
Licensed premises	79
· Total	272

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and number of inspections carried out

	No. of premises registered	No. of inspections
Storage and sale of ice cream Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed,	152	210
pickled or preserved food	18	42

Sampling of ice cream

Type of Samples		Result
Ice-cream	25	Grade I 21 Grade II 3 Grade III 1
Ice lolly	10	Satisfactory 9 Unsatisfactory 1

Milk Supply

Number of dairies registered	6
Number of inspections carried out	12
Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949 - 1954:-	S,

	Supplementary	Dealer	Total
Pasteurized	13	11	24
Sterilized	13	14	27
Tuberculin Tested	. 12	7	19

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned meat " milk " fruit " vegetables Fish Meat Potatoes Miscellaneous	206 6 9 8 2 85 112 28	1 4 9 0 3 8 0 8
	458	1

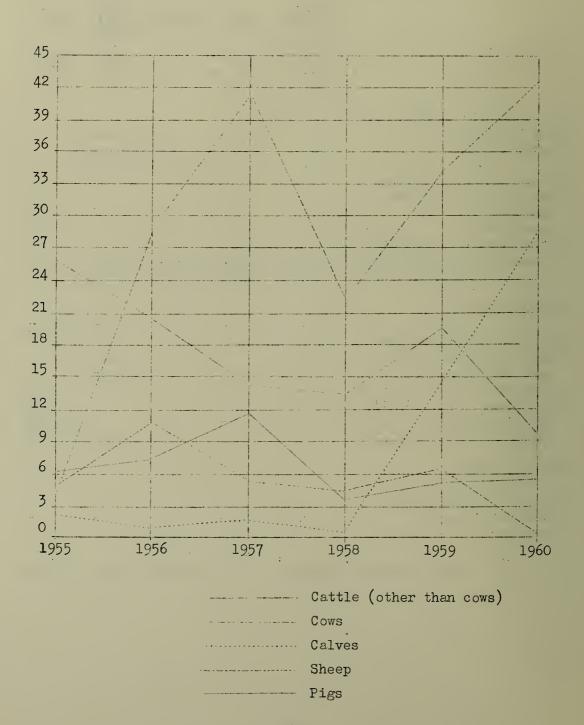
Slaughtering and meat inspection

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed inspected	854 854	7 7	14 14	601 601	2078 2078
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was	1	1	1	-	1
condemned Percentage of the number	84	2	3	2	109
inspected affected with disease	9•9	42.8	28.5	0.3	5.2
Tuberculosis only	;				
Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was	-	-	-	••	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with	-	=	-	-	14
tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.6
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-

Total weight of meat condemned: - 1 ton 4 cwt. O qtr. 24 lbs.

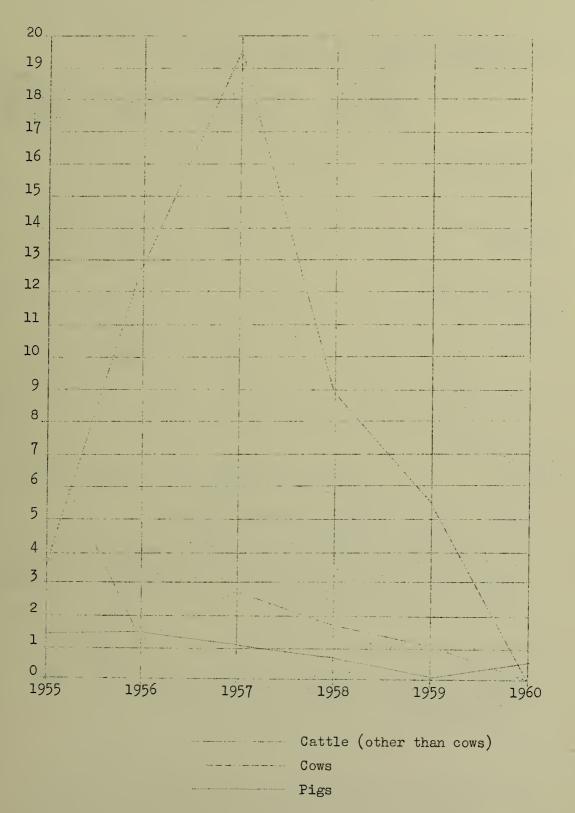
GRAPH OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE PER 100 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(a) Diseases other than tuberculosis



GRAPH OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE PER 100 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(b) Tuberculosis only



Rodent Control (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949)

	Local Authority other than Council Houses	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	Agricul- tural	All others including business premises	Total
No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification(b) Survey(c) Otherwise	- 34 -	181 237 639	8 144 42	30 51 431	219 466 1112
No. of properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - major minor	- 25	11 243	2 141	3 31	16 440
(b) Mice - major minor	- 5	- 30	- 3	- 2	- 40
No. of infested properties treated	30	284	146	36	496

Number of block controls: - 21

Maintenance treatment of the Council's sewerage system was carried out during the year. A total of 130 manholes were baited, and of these 20 (15.4%) showed partial pre-bait take and 12 (9.2%) showed a complete pre-bait take.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Number of operati	ve l	licences	151
Number of visits	in c	connexion with petroleum	
installations		. •	170

Factories

Factories Acts, 1937 - 1959

(a) Inspections

		No. on Register	Inspections		Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	4	9	-	-
(ii)	Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	104	151	7	_
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	11	-	-
		115	171	7	-

(b) Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	to H.M.	rred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prose- cutions
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or	2	1	-	-	-
defective (c) Not separate	4	4	1	3	-
for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
	7	5	1	3	-

(c) Outworkers

Thirty-nine outworkers were on the register at the end of the year and were engaged on work connected with wearing apparel.

Summary of Inspections

Public Health Act, 1936	
Water Supplies Sewerage and drainage	215 508
Piggeries	165
Movable dwellings	123
Movable dwelling sites	108
Provision of dustbins	30 50
Offensive trades Nuisances.	156
Re-inspections to secure abatement	
of nuisances	106
Enquiries in cases of infectious	
diseases	179
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
·	
Slaughterhouses	526
Bakehouses	33
Fish shops Ice-cream premises	9 210
Dairies	12
Butchers' shops	66
Food shops	431
Food shops Restaurant kitchens	88
Canteens (including school canteens)	10
Licensed premises	98

Summary of Inspections (Continued)

Housing	
Number of inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936	129
Number of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936	169
Number of inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	220
Number of re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	233
Number of visits in connexion with improvement grants	274
Number of visits in connexion /ith certificates of disrepair - Rent Act, 1957	16
Miscellaneous	
Atmospheric pollution	29 17]
Factories Public conveniences	2]
National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50	47

